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LOGS
DEPARTMENT

SECTION 77
DEPARTMENT

A Cabinet of Facts and Figures

Disproving Arguments that the Loss of
License Fees will be More than Com-
pensated for in the Reduction
of Public Expenses Charge-
able to the So-called
Liquor Traffic.

*Issued by the Manufacturers and Merchants Association
of New Jersey, 776 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey*

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A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

FOREWORD



IN PRESENTING these statistics of comparisons between license and no-license cities, towns and boroughs in various sections of the United States, it is important to know that the figures were accurately taken from trustworthy data, gathered from official sources.

Local Optionists and Prohibitionists contend in their arguments against the saloon that no-license is beneficial to the community that adopts it, and that it reduces violations of the law and consequently arrests, and that the loss of license fees will be more than compensated for in the reduction of public expenses chargeable to the so-called liquor traffic.

Investigations disprove their claims and these comparisons indicate the fallacy of such contentions. In view of these facts, it is beyond comprehension how those opposed to the legally licensed cafe, restaurant and hotel, can continue in their opposition to a rational system of supervision and regulation instead of supporting "prohibition that does not prohibit."

These comparisons embrace nineteen "wet" and twenty "dry" cities, towns and boroughs scattered over the United States, of like conditions and population, and investigations under way covering other license or no-license cities, etc., continue to emphasize more fully the evidence as published by these few statistics.

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A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Auburn, Me.

Auburn, Maine, is an inland city, to which one of the best agricultural sections of the State is contributory. The population, according to the estimate published in the last annual report of the city government, is 13,000. It has been under prohibitory laws for over sixty years.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$7,166.69, or \$.55 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 192, in the ratio of one to 68 of population.

DuBois, Pa.

DuBois, Pennsylvania, has a population of approximately 12,000. It is situated in the midst of a mining section where congregate thousands of coal miners of various nationalities; has large iron furnaces, and is a railroad center. There are ten retail liquor licenses, 2 wholesale licenses, a brewery and a distillery in the municipality.

The police expenses for 1908 were \$2,932.25, or \$.24 per capita.

The total number of arrests for intoxication was 102, in the ratio of one to 118 of population.

The moral conditions in the two towns are decidedly favorable to DuBois, in which city there are no open houses of ill repute.

In Auburn, in one of the reports of the police matron, this clause is found:

"Many places of questionable repute have been visited and the inmates reasoned with and entreated to lead purer lives. In some instances these admonitions have been heeded and an entire change for the better has been wrought. In other cases the law has had to be invoked to bring about the desired result."

It is difficult to understand why, in a city of 13,000 population, a police matron should be necessary. There has never been a necessity for such an official in Du Bois.

NOTE.—The total number of arrests in the city of Auburn for the year 1907, was 558. Of these 26 were for assault and battery; 26 for larceny; 188 for vagrancy, and 11 for neglect to provide for family. This report of conditions in a prohibition city is very interesting.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna River, near the centre of the great anthracite coal region, with great manufacturing interests, has 139 retail liquor licenses, 17 wholesale licenses, 2 bottlers, and 3 brewery licenses. The population is estimated at about 65,000.

The Chief of Police, in response to a request for information, says:

“The population of Wilkes-Barre is about 65,000, although Wilkes-Barre is the centre of a population of 250,000, which we have to continually contend with. In other words, there are several smaller towns built about Wilkes-Barre and bordering right on the city limits.”

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$55,733.00, or \$.86 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 1,129 or one to 58 of population.

The total arrests were 2,584, or one to 25 of population.

Portland, Me.

Portland, Maine, is the metropolis of the State and is largely engaged in manufacturing. The population as given by the police department is 60,000.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$90,584.89, or \$1.51 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 3,051, or one to 20 of population.

The total arrests were 4,361, or one to 14 of population.

NOTE.—It can readily be observed that Wilkes-Barre, with its large contiguous population and regulated liquor traffic, is in a much better position as regards public expenses and arrests for drunkenness, as well as other causes, than Portland, Maine, with sixty years' of prohibition behind it.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Warren, Pa.

Warren, Warren County, Pennsylvania, situated in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, is the county seat, has five banks and is a railroad center. The city has 11 retail liquor licenses and 3 wholesale licenses. The population is estimated at about 12,000.

The expenses of the police department of Warren for 1908 were \$3,456.68, or \$.29 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 146, or in the ratio of one to 82 of population.

The total municipal expense was \$51,000.00, or \$4.25 per capita.

Augusta, Me.

Augusta, Maine, situated on the Kennebec River, contains six banks, and is also an important center, but has no saloons; it has been under prohibitory laws for over sixty years. The population is estimated at about 12,000.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$7,500.00, or \$.63 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 510, or in the ratio of one to 24 of population.

The total municipal expense was \$300,000.00, or \$25.00 per capita.

NOTE.—On this showing, who can affirm that prohibition or no-license reduces expenses and renders useless the jails?

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Reading, Pa.

The expenses of the police department of Reading for 1908 were \$88,605.00, or \$.89 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 835, in the ratio of one to 120 of population.

The total municipal expense was \$585,291.50, or \$5.85 per capita.

NOTE.—It will readily be observed that the above official record is not complimentary to the prohibition theory of reduction in public expenditures when the licensed liquor traffic is eliminated.

New Bedford voted to return to the license system at the election in December, 1909.

New Bedford, Mass.

Reading, Pennsylvania, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, are cities of approximately 100,000 population each.

New Bedford has no licenses; Reading has 175 retail liquor licenses, 33 wholesale licenses, 4 breweries and 5 bottlers.

The expenses of the police department of New Bedford for 1908 were \$135,000.00, or \$1.35 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 1,678, in the ratio of one to 60 of population.

The total municipal expense was \$1,250,000.00, or \$12.50 per capita.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

South Bethlehem, Pa.

South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is in the western part of Pennsylvania, has a population estimated at about 20,000. It has extensive manufactures, comprising steel plants, foundry and machine works, knitting, hosiery and ribbon mills, and iron and zinc works, which material abounds in the vicinity. It is also an educational center. There are 43 retail licenses, 3 wholesale licenses, 1 brewery and 1 bottler in the municipality.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$7,272.50, or \$.36 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 276, or one to 72 of population.

The total number of arrests was 477, or one to 42 of population.

The total expenses of municipal government were \$62,723.00, or \$3.14 per capita.

Biddeford, Me.

Biddeford, Maine, is situated in the southern part of the State, on the Saco River, six miles from its mouth. Granite quarries are to be found in the vicinity. The chief manufactures are woolen and cotton goods and lumber, and with abundant water and good ports, the town exports these in large quantities. The population is about 18,000.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$8,072.92, or \$.45 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 513, or one to 35 of population.

The total number of arrests was 720, or one to 25 of population.

The total expenses of municipal government were \$224,915.25, or \$12.50 per capita.

NOTE.—It will be noted that while these cities have approximately the same population and are engaged in business of the same character, viz., mining, manufacturing and exporting, the arrests for intoxication and all other causes, as well as the expenses of the police department and of the general municipal government, indicate very positively that prohibition does not produce results favorable to that policy.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Delaware, situated on the Delaware River, is the largest city in the State of Delaware, and is located in the only county in which licenses are granted. The population is estimated at 90,000. It has numerous foundries, machine shops, cotton and woolen factories, railroad car works and flour mills. There are 175 retail, 9 wholesale, 10 bottlers' and 4 brewers' licenses granted in the city.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$97,231.91, or \$1.08 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 1,292 or one to 70 of population.

The number of men on the police force is given as 94, or one to 957 of population.

Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the Charles River, has a population estimated at about 99,000, and has been no-license for twenty years. Its various industries include the manufacture of glassware, pottery, brick, boilers and engines, steam pumps, soap, etc.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$159,754.64, or \$1.60 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 2,582, or one to 39 of population.

The number of men on the police force is given as 147, or one to 679 of population.

That Wilmington in voting to retain the license system pursued a saner policy than did Cambridge in continuing no-license seems to be evident.

NOTE.—It must be remembered in this connection that Wilmington is a manufacturing city and the metropolis of the State; that Cambridge is the city of Harvard College and a suburb of Boston, with an outlet for those of dissipated tendencies and pleasure-loving practices in the latter city.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Burlington, Iowa

Burlington, Iowa, is a railroad center, having three railroads, railroad machine shops, etc. Its chief manufactures are agricultural implements, wheels and furniture. Coal is abundant in the district, and there is a large river trade. The city contains two large educational institutions. The population of Burlington is estimated at 25,500.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$20,211.00, or \$.79 per capita.

The arrests for drunkenness were 760, or in the ratio of one to 34 of population.

The total arrests were 1,586, or in the ratio of one to 16 of population.

The number of men on the police force is given as 23, or one to 1,109 of population.

In this connection it is well to state that Bangor, with prohibition for sixty years, last year had an average of one arrest for intoxication to ten of population, and attracted so much attention thereby that a determined effort was made to make a better showing, with the result as given above.

NOTE.—Upon this basis, who can maintain that prohibition produces results favorable to the locality that adopts it?

Bangor, Me.

Bangor, Maine, is the second greatest lumber depot in the United States, its annual shipments being about 200,000,000 feet. It also has extensive iron and shoe factories, pulp, paper and woolen mills. The city is engaged in foreign commerce, and is an educational center. The population of Bangor is about 25,000.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$31,000.00, or \$1.24 per capita.

The arrests for drunkenness were 1,812, or in the ratio of one to 14 of population.

The total arrests were 2,136, or in the ratio of one to 12 of population.

The number of men on the police force is given as 32, or one to 781 of population.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Scranton, Pa.

Scranton, Pennsylvania, one of the most prosperous cities in the State, has a population estimated at 140,000, and is the most important center of the anthracite coal and mining interests. It is also an important railroad, trade and manufacturing center, and the base of mining supplies. The number of licenses granted in 1908 was 311, distributed as follows: hotels, 229; restaurants, 54; wholesale, 12; bottlers, 13, and brewers, 3.

The expenses of the police department for the same year were \$101,232.00, or \$.72 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 2,503 or in the ratio of one to 56 of population.

The total number of arrests was 4,680, or one to 30 of population.

Fall River, Mass.

Fall River, Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River, is also one of the important cities of the State in which it is located. It has a safe harbor, and with enormous cotton factories and the various industries connected therewith, employing an immense capital, does an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. The population is estimated at 117,000.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$158,470.62, or \$1.35 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 2,261, or in the ratio of one to 53 of population.

The total number of arrests were 4,484, or one to 26 of population.

NOTE.—In December, 1908, Fall River voted “no-license” by a majority of 423, wiping out the 105 licenses granted during the previous year, and the revenue therefrom, amounting to \$149,435.25 received by the city. At the election held on Tuesday, December 7, 1909, the “wet” majority was 2,158, a change in favor of license and the restoration of the revenue to the city treasury by 2,581 votes.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, is a railroad center and has three large paper mills, an immense beet sugar factory, engine and boiler works, etc. Numerous other articles are manufactured in the city. The population is estimated at 45,000.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$25,691.54, or \$.57 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 646, or in the ratio of one to 70 of population.

The total number of arrests was 1,046, or in the ratio of one to 43 of population.

The number of men on the police force is given as 29, or one to 1,552 of population.

Brockton, Mass.

Brockton, Massachusetts, the population of which is given as 49,572, with valuable granite deposits in its vicinity, extensive boot and shoe factories, employing 15,000 hands, and large manufactories of shoe machinery, tools, rubber goods and other industries, is also an important city.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$69,459.83, or \$1.40 per capita.

The arrests for intoxication were 1,046, or in the ratio of one to 47 of population.

The total number of arrests were 2,118, or in the ratio of one to 23 of population.

The number of men on the police force is given as 64, or one to 775 of population.

NOTE.—The total arrests in Brockton, omitting those for intoxication, were 1,072; in Kalamazoo, 400, all of which discredit the claim of the prohibitionists that the abolition of the saloon will improve the morale of the community.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Carbondale, Pa.

Carbondale, Pennsylvania, situated on the Lackawanna River, the population of which is estimated at 15,000, has veins of coal twenty feet thick within its limits and large quantities of coal are mined and shipped. In addition to this industry there are numerous mills, machine works, car shops, a tannery, silk mills, etc. Fifty licenses are granted, divided as follows: 38 retail, 2 wholesale, 9 bottlers and 1 brewer.

The total number of arrests for intoxication for 1908 was 155, or one to 97 of population.

The total number of arrests for all causes was 285, or one to 53 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$5,100.00, or \$.34 per capita.

Beverly, Mass.

Beverly, Massachusetts, has a population estimated at 15,223, and is situated on an inlet off the Atlantic Ocean. Its chief industries are the manufacture of boots and shoes, shoe machinery, etc. It also has large fishing and navigation interests, and is a popular summer resort.

The total number of arrests for intoxication for 1908 were 171, or one to 89 of population.

The total number of arrests for all causes was 355, or one to 43 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$19,264.29, or \$1.27 per capita.

NOTE.—It will be seen that these cities—Carbondale, Pennsylvania, a license city, and Beverly, Massachusetts, a no-license city—have approximately the same population, and yet the arrests, both for intoxication and general causes are proportionately higher in the latter city, while the expenditures of the police department are more than four times as large.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Erie, Pa.

Erie, Pennsylvania, in the northwestern section of the State, with a population estimated at 65,000, is an important manufacturing and commercial city. Its industries include oil refineries, tanneries, iron foundries, planing and flour mills, and manufacture of engines, farming implements, paper and numerous other articles. One hundred and sixty liquor licenses are granted as follows: 141 retail, 14 wholesale and 5 brewers'.

The arrests for intoxication were 1,158, or one to 56 of population.

The total number of arrests for 1908 was 2,552, or one to 25 of population.

The number of men employed on the police force was 58, or one to 1,121 of population.

Lynn, Mass.

Lynn, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay, has the most extensive ladies' and children's shoe manufacturing industry in the United States; more than 200 factories, with annual shoe and tributary business of over \$40,000,000. There are also large leather and morocco factories, and an electric company employing 6,000 operatives. The population is estimated to be 88,000.

The arrests for intoxication were 2,074, or one to 42 of population.

The total number of arrests was 3,840, or one to 23 of population.

The number of men employed on the police force was 119, or one to 739 of population.

The number of females arrested in Erie was 87, while those arrested in Lynn total 256.

NOTE.—Upon this showing it is impossible to assert affirmatively that no-license or prohibition tends to the preservation of the home and the abolition of jails.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Hudson, N. Y.

Hudson, New York, situated on the Hudson River, has extensive manufactures of clothing, paper and knit goods; several blast furnaces and iron foundries and two breweries. The population is estimated at 12,000.

The arrests for intoxication for 1909 were 185, in the ratio of one to 65 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$7,000.00, or \$.58 per capita.

The total municipal expenses were \$114,712.00, or \$9.56 per capita.

The number of men on the force is given as 8, or one to 1,500 of population.

Waterville, Me.

Waterville, Maine, the population of which is also estimated at 12,000, is situated on the Kennebec River, and has large manufactures, including cotton and woolen mills, pulp and paper, flour and saw mills, machinery and furniture.

The arrests for intoxication were 226, or in the ratio of one to 53 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$8,000.00, or \$.67 per capita.

The total municipal expense was \$162,000.00, or \$13.50 per capita.

The number of men on the force is given as 8, or one to 1,500 of population.

NOTE.—It will be seen that while the population of these two cities and the number of men employed in the police department are the same, the arrests for intoxication as well as the expenses of the police departments and those for general municipal purposes are much lower in the license city of Hudson.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Bethlehem, Pa.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the population of which is estimated by the police authorities to be 16,000, is situated on the Lehigh River, 55 miles north of Philadelphia, and contains silk and knitting mills, automobile, white lead and paint works, etc. Twenty licenses are granted, divided as follows: 16 retail, 2 wholesale and 2 brewers'.

The number of arrests for intoxication in 1909 was 95, or in the ratio of one to 168 of population.

The total number of arrests was 144, or in the ratio of one to 111 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$6,000, or \$.38 per capita.

The total municipal expense was \$73,000.00, or \$4.56 per capita.

Melrose, Mass.

Melrose, Massachusetts, a no-license city, with a population estimated by the police officials at 15,000, has an outlet in Boston for its convivial and pleasure-seeking population, being but seven miles north of that city. Its chief industry is the manufacture of rubber shoes.

The number of arrests for intoxication in 1909 was 123, or in the ratio of one to 126 of population.

The total number of arrests was 287, or in the ratio of one to 54 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$13,765.25, or \$.89 per capita.

The total municipal expense was \$250,100.51, or \$16.14 per capita.

The total number of arrests in Bethlehem, exclusive of those for intoxication, was 49; in Melrose, 164.

NOTE.—While Melrose, considered separately, makes a good showing when compared with a license city of approximately the same population, it indicates most positively the fallacy of the argument of the prohibitionists.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Alabama, the capital of the State, is finely situated on the Alabama River. A large amount of cotton is shipped annually from this point. Among its industries are marble works, iron foundries, etc., and it is one of the largest jobbing centers in the South. The population is estimated to be 60,000.

The number of arrests for intoxication for 1909 was 1,922, or in the ratio of one to 31 of population.

The total number of arrests was 5,766, or in the ratio of one to 10 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$62,979.05, or \$1.05 per capita.

The number of men on the police force is given as 60, or one to 1,000 of population.

Altoona, Pa.

Altoona, Pennsylvania, is situated at the base of the Allegheny Mountains, and has a population estimated at 65,000. It contains the largest railroad shops in the State, several planing mills, brick and tile works, silk mill, glass factory and other manufactures. Sixty-five retail and three brewers' licenses were granted, or a total of sixty-eight.

The number of arrests for intoxication for 1909 was 1,159, or in the ratio of one to 56 of population.

The total number of arrests was 2,373, or in the ratio of one to 27 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$40,000.00, or \$.62 per capita.

The number of men on the police force is given as 41, or one to 1,585 of population.

NOTE.—Since January 1, 1909, when State-wide prohibition went into effect, Alabama has often been referred to as proving the benefits derived from this course, in an attempt to embody absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Constitution, an effort which was defeated by 27,000 majority.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

New Castle, Del.

New Castle, Delaware, situated on the Delaware River, and in the license county of New Castle, has a population estimated by the police authorities at from 4,500 to 5,000. This population is constantly augmented by visitors in large numbers, New Castle being a historic place, and few visitors to Wilmington depart without seeing the many places of interest to be found here. Its chief manufactures are iron, steel and farming implements.

The number of arrests for intoxication for 1909 was 11, or one to 455 of population.

The total number of arrests was 17, or in the ratio of one to 294 of population.

The total municipal expense was \$16,000.00, or \$3.20 per capita.

The number of men on the police force is given as 3, or one to 1,667 of population.

Milford, Del.

Milford, Kent County, Delaware, is situated in the heart of the no-license territory, being on the border line of the two "dry" counties. It is a farming and peach raising locality, and large fruit and vegetable canning industries are located here. Various manufactures are carried on, as well as shipbuilding. The population, as estimated by the police authorities, is 3,500.

The number of arrests for intoxication for 1909 was 34, or one to 103 of population.

The total number of arrests was 88, or in the ratio of one to 40 of population.

The total municipal expense was \$13,450.00, or \$3.84 per capita.

The number of men on the police force is given as 3, or one to 1,167 of population.

NOTE.—In 1907 the people of the State of Delaware voted on the question of local option. The county of New Castle rejected this policy, while the two lower counties, Kent and Sussex, adopted it.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Elizabeth, N. J.

Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the upper part of the State, is a beautiful and important city, but fourteen miles from the metropolis of New York. It has extensive manufactures of hats, saws, hardware, mill machinery, iron castings, etc., and is the seat of a sewing machine company which alone employs about 9,000 hands. It also has a large commerce, particularly in anthracite coal. The population is estimated at 75,000.

The number of arrests for intoxication for 1909 was 330, or one to 227 of population.

The total number of arrests was 2,012, or in the ratio of one to 37 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$86,300.00, or \$1.15 per capita.

The number of men on the police force is given as 80, or one to 938 of population.

Savannah, Ga.

Savannah, Georgia, on the Savannah River, eighteen miles from its mouth, is a port of entry with excellent harbor, and is the leading commercial city of Georgia. The shipping trade in naval stores is the largest in the world, and in cotton second in the United States. It also has an immense shipping business in early vegetables and fruit, which are extensively raised in the vicinity.

The number of arrests for intoxication for 1909 was 1,700, or one to 47 of population.

The total number of arrests was 8,600, or in the ratio of one to 9 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$131,000.00, or \$1.64 per capita.

The number of men on the police force is given as 120, or one to 667 of population.

NOTE.—With a large portion of its population deprived of liquor, Savannah, with two years of prohibition, presents a striking contrast to Elizabeth, with a licensed and regulated traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Analysis and Comparison of Police Reports of Fall River, Massachusetts, With and Without License

The Prohibitionists, in attempting to discredit these comparisons, declare that no parallel can be drawn between cities in different States or cities of the same State, but under different officials, maintaining that use should be made of the same city under different policies.

In this analysis of conditions under the license and no-license regime statistics relative to Fall River, Massachusetts, for the years of 1908 and 1909, license and no-license years respectively, are herewith given.

In 1908 the number of arrests for intoxication was 2,262, while in 1909 the arrests totaled 2,307, an increase of but 45. The non-residents arrested in 1908 numbered 426, and in 1909, 334, a decrease of 92. This leaves the number of residents arrested for intoxication in 1908 at 1,836, and in 1909 at 1,973, or an increase of 137 under no-license.

The expenses of the police department for 1908 were \$161,776.35, and for 1909 \$160,422.15, or a decrease of \$1,354.20. The receipts from liquor licenses in 1908 were \$199,247, divided as follows: State, \$49,811.75; city, \$149,435.25. In 1909 the receipts from liquor licenses were but \$2, the State receiving 50 cents and the city \$1.50. Deducting the police expenses from the receipts of the city alone for 1908, a balance of \$12,341.10 was left in the city treasury to meet other expenses, while in 1909 the taxpayers were called upon to meet the expenses of the police department to the extent of \$160,420.65.

The number of arrests for violation of liquor laws in 1908 was 42, and in 1909, 98, an increase of 56; for offenses against property committed with violence, 81 and 97, respectively, or an increase of 16; malicious offenses against property, 15 and 27, respectively, or an increase of 12. In respect to arrests for all causes some attention should be given to published accounts regarding the arrest in Worcester, Massachusetts, of 10 men ranging in age from 35 to 65, charged with open and gross lewdness on evidence obtained from eight girls whose ages range from 12 to 15 years, and whose stories are characterized by the police authorities as "unprintable and almost unbelievable," and of the same immorality practiced in Leominster by a Worcester resident.

NOTE.—It is evident from the above that prohibition does not decrease drunkenness, but encourages secret drinking; that it does increase public expenses, and that immorality thrives where prohibition prevails.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Corning, N.Y.

"The Union Signal," official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in an article published under the signature of the editor-in-chief in the issue for February 3, 1909, says:

"Any statement to the effect that prohibition does not reduce drunkenness, poverty, dependency, delinquency and crime is not true."

Investigation will indicate the fallacy of this statement, and as evidence of its unsubstantial character statistics are published relative to Corning, New York, and Rockland, Maine, the latter a city of the State of Maine, where prohibition has been on the statute books for over half a century.

Corning, an incorporated city of New York, a State in which the local option law is limited to unincorporated towns and cities, has a population estimated at 15,000. It contains several large foundries, railroad car and glass factories, glass cutting works, etc., and has an extensive trade in lumber, tobacco and coal.

The number of arrests for intoxication was 169, or in the ratio of one to 89 of population.

The total number of arrests was 477, or in the ratio of one to 31 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$9,250.00, or \$.62 per capita.

The total municipal expense was \$80,000.00, or \$5.33 per capita.

Rockland, Me.

Rockland, Maine, has a population estimated at 9,000. Its chief industry is lime burning, the employes numbering 1,000. There are also iron and brass works, and large granite quarries.

The number of arrests for intoxication was 322, or in the ratio of one to 28 of population.

The total number of arrests was 419, or in the ratio of one to 21 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$6,685.15, or \$.74 per capita.

The total municipal expenses were \$130,000.00, or \$14.44 per capita.

NOTE.—It will be observed from the above that prohibition, after sixty years' trial, has not reduced drunkenness, crime, police nor municipal expenditures, despite the oft repeated assertion above quoted, and which is one of the most emphatic arguments advanced by the Prohibitionists.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Easton, Pa.

The "Keystone Citizen," organ of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, in the issue for March 25, 1910, contains the following statement:

"The election of a local option Legislature will not in itself relieve the taxpayers of the enormous burden imposed upon them by our license system. But it will give them a law by which they can vote out the saloon and thus reduce their taxes if they care to do so."

Investigation will prove the utter fallacy of this statement, and as evidence that the adoption of a prohibition or local option law does not reduce taxes, as claimed, a comparison of conditions as regards arrests, both for intoxication and all causes, and public expenses in the cities of Easton, Pennsylvania, and Quincy, Massachusetts, are herewith presented.

Easton, Pennsylvania, at the mouth of the Lehigh River, on three lines of railroads and at the junction of the Delaware, Lehigh and Morris Canals, has extensive manufacturing establishments, including numerous flour mills, several large silk mills, etc., and ships large quantities of coal, iron and grain. Fifty-two licenses are granted, distributed as follows: retail, 42; wholesale, 5; brewers', 3; bottlers', 2. The population is estimated at 30,000.

The number of arrests for intoxication was 341, or in the ratio of one to 88 of population.

The total number of arrests was 645, or in the ratio of one to 47 of population.

The number of men on the police force is given as 20, or one to 1,500 of population.

The total municipal expense was \$134,000.00, or \$4.47 per capita.

Quincy, Mass.

Quincy, Massachusetts, eight miles south of Boston and one and one-half miles from the sea, contains engine and shipbuilding yards, brass and iron works and shoe factories. There are also large granite quarries. The question of license or no-license is submitted to the people every year, and has resulted in "no-license" for several years. The population is estimated to be 32,000.

The number of arrests for intoxication was 515, or in the ratio of one to 62 of population.

The total number of arrests was 1,023, or in the ratio of one to 31 of population.

The number of men on the police force is given as 26, or one to 1,231 of population.

The total municipal expense was \$369,724.40, or \$11.55 per capita.

NOTE.—For the year ending June 30, 1908, the number of residents of Quincy arrested in Boston for drunkenness totaled 818, while the arrests for the same offense at home numbered 500.

A CABINET OF FACTS AND FIGURES

Cohoes, N.Y.

Cohoes, New York, situated in the fertile valley where the Mohawk joins the Hudson, has a population estimated at 26,000. Possessing unlimited water power, it affords unusual inducements for manufacturing enterprises, and has the largest knitting mills in the world.

The number of arrests for intoxication in 1909 was 257, or in the ratio of one to 101 of population.

The total number of arrests was 427, or in the ratio of one to 61 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$22,500.00, or \$.87 per capita.

The total municipal expense was \$375,971.21, or \$14.46 per capita.

Waltham, Mass.

Waltham, Massachusetts, but ten miles from Boston, has a population estimated by the police authorities to be 29,000. It contains large cotton factories and watchmaking establishments, one company employing 3,200 hands.

The number of arrests for intoxication in 1909 was 324, or in the ratio of one to 90 of population.

The total number of arrests was 744, or in the ratio of one to 39 of population.

The expenses of the police department were \$25,535.00, or \$.88 per capita.

The total municipal expense was \$550,000.00, or \$18.97 per capita.

NOTE.—In this connection it may be stated that Waltham, by reason of its proximity to Boston, has an outlet in the latter city for those of dissipated habits, and for the year ending June 30, 1908, the number of residents of Waltham arrested in Boston for intoxication numbered 341.

It will readily be observed from the above that no-license does not compensate for the loss of revenue, either by reduction of expenses or elimination of crime, but rather increases them, both at home and in places where a more liberal policy is adopted, by the migration of those of pleasure-loving tendencies.

RECAPITULATION STATISTICS OF LICENSE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

City or Town	Population	Arrests for Intoxication	Average to Population	POLICE EXPENSES	
				Total	Per Capita
Du Bois, Pa.	12,000	102	One to 118	\$2,932.25	\$0.24
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	65,000	1,129	" " 58	55,733.00	.86
Warren, Pa.	12,000	146	" " 82	3,456.68	.29
Reading, Pa.	100,000	835	" " 120	88,605.00	.89
South Bethlehem, Pa.	20,000	276	" " 72	7,272.50	.36
Wilmington, Del.	90,000	1,292	" " 70	97,231.91	1.08
Burlington, Iowa	25,500	760	" " 34	20,211.00	.79
Scranton, Pa.	140,000	2,503	" " 56	101,232.00	.72
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,000	646	" " 70	25,691.54	.57
Carbondale, Pa.	15,000	155	" " 97	5,100.00	.34
Erie, Pa.	65,000	1,158	" " 56	7,000.00	.58
Hudson, N. Y.	12,000	185	" " 65	6,000.00	.38
Bethlehem, Pa.	16,000	95	" " 168	40,000.00	.62
Altoona, Pa.	65,000	1,159	" " 56	86,300.00	1.15
New Castle, Del.	4,500	11	" " 455	9,250.00	.62
Elizabeth, N. J.	75,000	330	" " 227	22,500.00	.87
Corning, N. Y.	15,000	169	" " 89		
Easton, Pa.	30,000	341	" " 88		
Cohoes, N. Y.	26,000	257	" " 101		

Total Population.....	833,000
Average Arrests for Intoxication per Population	One to 72
Average Per Capita Police Expenses	\$0.69

RECAPITULATION

STATISTICS OF NO-LICENSE AND PROHIBITION CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

City or Town	Population	Arrests for Intoxication	Average to Population	POLICE EXPENSES	
				Total	Per Capita
Auburn, Me.....	13,000	192	One to 68	\$ 7,166.69	\$0.55
Portland, Me.....	60,000	3,051	" " 20	90,584.89	1.51
Augusta, Me.....	12,000	510	" " 24	7,500.00	.63
New Bedford, Mass.....	100,000	1,678	" " 60	135,000.00	1.35
Biddeford, Me.....	18,000	513	" " 35	8,072.92	.45
Cambridge, Mass.....	99,000	2,582	" " 39	159,754.64	1.60
Bangor, Me.....	25,000	1,812	" " 14	31,000.00	1.24
Fall River, Mass.....	117,000	2,261	" " 53	158,470.62	1.35
Brockton, Mass.....	49,572	1,046	" " 47	69,459.83	1.40
Beverly, Mass.....	15,223	171	" " 89	19,264.29	1.27
Lynn, Mass.....	88,000	2,074	" " 42	8,000.00	.67
Waterville, Me.....	12,000	226	" " 53	13,765.25	.89
Melrose, Mass.....	15,000	123	" " 126	62,979.05	1.05
Montgomery, Ala.....	60,000	1,922	" " 31	131,000.00	1.64
Milford, Del.....	3,500	34	" " 103	6,685.15	.74
Savannah, Ga.....	80,000	1,700	" " 47	25,535.00	.88
Rockland, Me.....	9,000	322	" " 28		
Quincy, Mass.....	32,000	515	" " 62		
Waltham, Mass.....	29,000	324	" " 90		

Total Population.....	837,295
Average Arrests for Intoxication per Population.....	One to 40
Average Per Capita Police Expenses.....	\$1.12

NOTE.—It is evident from these official records that neither Local Option nor Prohibition decreases drunkenness, that these systems do not affect beneficially the expenditures of police protection, nor make needless jails and penitentiaries in communities when the license liquor traffic is eliminated. It is likewise evident that "speakeasies," "boot-leggeries," and "kitchen bar-rooms" richly flourish in so-called "dry" communities and their presence and existence exert more baneful influence upon the social body than the well regulated cafe and saloon.



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